

THE CANADIAN SOCIETY  
OF NEW YORK  
1919





*ask Jan 31/20*

COMPLIMENTS OF  
THE CANADIAN SOCIETY  
OF NEW YORK

*120 Broadway  
New York.*



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THE  
CANADIAN SOCIETY  
OF NEW YORK





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THE  
CANADIAN SOCIETY  
OF NEW YORK

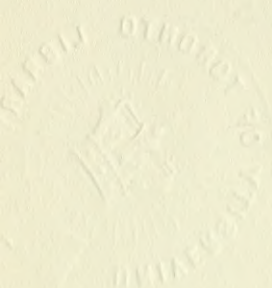
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INCORPORATED, 1910, UNDER THE  
LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK



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YEAR BOOK  
MCMXIX





## OFFICERS FOR 1919-1920

### *President*

FRED WARNER SHIBLEY  
30 Broad Street, New York

### *First Vice-President*

J. SPENCER SMITH

### *Second Vice-President*

JOHN HAMILTON FULTON

### *Third Vice-President*

WILLIAM A. HAMILTON

### *Fourth Vice-President*

KENNETH K. McLAREN

### *Treasurer*

FREDERICK B. FRANCIS

### *Secretary*

GORDON D. BRUCE  
120 Broadway, New York

## DIRECTORS

### *For Three Years*

WILLIAM A. BREWER

GEORGE C. HOLTON

CHARLES GORDON HEYD, M.D.

### *For Two Years*

FREDERICK TENCH

HERBERT SYDNEY DUNCOMBE

BRUNO C. BARBEAU

### *For One Year*

JOHN F. MOULT

WILLIAM H. TAYLOR

DUNCAN MACPHERSON, M.D.

## BOARD OF TRUSTEES

JOHN HAMILTON FULTON, *Chairman*

55 Wall Street, New York

CHARLES A. EATON, D.D., LL.D.

HENRY C. HUNTER

ALEXANDER C. HUMPHREYS, M.E., Sc.D., LL.D.

ALEXANDER ROBB

## CHAPLAINS

REV. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, D.D.

Rector, St. Matthew's Episcopal Church

32 West 84th Street, New York

REV. MALCOLM J. MACLEOD

Minister, Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas

1 West 48th Street, New York

REV. GEORGE CALEB MOOR, D.D.

Minister, Baptist Temple

3rd and Schermerhorn Streets, Brooklyn, N. Y.

## PHYSICIANS

DR. J. BION BOGART

463 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DR. JOSEPH E. MESSENGER

202 West 103rd Street, New York

DR. J. A. MACISAAC

207 West 85th Street, New York

## COMMITTEES

### *Entertainment Committee*

J. SPENCER SMITH, *Chairman*

82 Hudson Street, New York

DR. J. J. MACPHEE

GRENVILLE KLEISER

THOMAS N. JARVIS

JOHN MCHUGH

### *Auditing Committee*

BRUNO C. BARBEAU, *Chairman*

55 West 87th Street, New York

J. A. C. KEMP

WILLIAM BRYCE REA

F. W. MURRAY

KARL POPE FLETCHER

### *Membership Committee*

HERBERT SYDNEY DUNCOMBE, *Chairman*

120 Broadway, New York

WILLIAM H. TAYLOR

T. CHAMBERS REID

JAMES S. GROSS

STUART C. MCLEOD, PH.D.

## COMMITTEES—*Continued*

### *Local Relief Committee*

WILLIAM A. BREWER, *Chairman*

38 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DR CHARLES GORDON HEYD CHARLES W. GOULD

FREDERICK T. SHORT

H. F. LAFLAMME

### *War Relief Fund Committee*

FREDERICK TENCH, *Chairman*

70 East 45th Street, New York

CHARLES A. EATON, D.D., LL.D. WILLIAM S. CHAMP

WYLIE C. MARGESON

DR. GEORGE DAVID STEWART

DR. J. J. MACPHEE

WILLIAM W. JOHNSTONE

J. SPENCER SMITH



## FORMER OFFICERS

### PRESIDENTS

James Albert Meek, M.D., 1897—1898.

Wolfred Nelson, M.D., 1898—1899.

Rev. Edward H. Krans, M.A., D.D., 1899—1900.

Thomas H. Bartindale, 1900—1902.

James Douglas, LL.D., 1902—1903.

George David Stewart, M.D., 1903—1904.

Wallace Downey, 1904—1906.

F. J. Bowles, M.D., 1906—1907.

Henry C. Hunter, 1907—1908.

John J. MacPhee, M.D., 1908—1910.

William James Evans, 1910—1911.

Alexander C. Humphreys, M.E., ScD., LL.D., 1911—1912.

Rev. Charles A. Eaton, D.D., LL.D., 1912—1917.

Alexander C. Humphreys, M.E., ScD., LL.D., 1917—1918.

Thomas N. Jarvis, 1918—1919.

Fred Warner Shibley, 1919—1920.

## FORMER OFFICERS—*Continued*

### TREASURERS

William Ferguson, M.D., 1897–1898.

Arthur W. McLaughlin, 1898–1900.

William S. Champ, 1900–1902.

Frank W. McLaughlin, 1902–1914.

N. Bruce MacKelvie, 1914–1916.

Claude W. Peters, 1916–1917.

Kenneth K. McLaren, 1917–1919.

Frederick B. Francis, 1919–1920.

### SECRETARIES

Edward M. Miller, 1897–1898.

Henry C. Hunter, 1898–1904.

John A. Bucknell, 1904–1908.

James C. McEachen, 1908–1909.

George K. Morrow, 1909–1910.

Robert B. Hinks, 1910–1911.

Wylie C. Margeson, 1911–1917.

Gordon D. Bruce, 1917–1918.

Henry C. Hunter, 1918–1919.

Gordon D. Bruce, 1919–1920.



**CONSTITUTION  
AND  
BY-LAWS**





## CONSTITUTION

### ARTICLE. I—NAME.

SECTION 1. The name of this Society shall be THE CANADIAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

### ARTICLE II.—OBJECTS.

SECTION 1. The objects of the Society shall be to promote Canadian nationalism, Imperial unity, and good will between English-speaking peoples, to promote social intercourse among Canadians, and to provide relief for Canadians in need of assistance.

### ARTICLE III.—MEMBERS.

SECTION 1. The membership shall be divided into four classes: 1, honorary; 2, life; 3, resident; and 4, non-resident.

SECTION 2. Any male person of good moral character, a Canadian by birth or adoption, or the son of a native Canadian, is eligible for admission as a resident member.

SECTION 3. A person qualified for admission as a resident member, but who resides more than twenty-five miles beyond the limits of the City of New York, is eligible for admission as a non-resident member.

SECTION 4. Any person qualified for admission as a resident or non-resident member, who pays at one time the

sum of at least \$200, is eligible for admission as a life member.

SECTION 5. Honorary membership may be conferred upon a person by the unanimous vote of the Board of Directors at any meeting thereof.

SECTION 6. A non-resident member, who shall become a resident of the City of New York or within twenty-five miles of its limits, shall thereby become a resident member and pay the dues of a resident member.

SECTION 7. A resident member, who resides more than twenty-five miles beyond the limits of the City of New York, may become a non-resident member and pay the dues of a non-resident member.

SECTION 8. Honorary and non-resident members shall enjoy all the privileges of resident members, except that they shall not vote nor hold office, nor shall an honorary member have any interest in the property of the Society.

SECTION 9. The membership of a person in this Society shall terminate by his death, voluntary withdrawal, or expulsion therefrom. The manner of such withdrawal or expulsion, shall be determined by the By-Laws. Upon the death, withdrawal or expulsion of such person, his interest in the Society, and its property, shall at once cease, but he shall not be thereby released from the payment of dues or other liabilities, which he incurred before he ceased to be a member.

## ARTICLE IV.—OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, four Vice-Presidents, a Secretary and a Treasurer, who shall be elected annually by the members of the Society, for the term of one year, and until their successors are elected, and whose powers and duties shall be such as are prescribed by its By-Laws.

SECTION 2. The Society shall have a Board of Directors, consisting of the officers of the Society and in addition nine members, who shall be elected in the manner and for the terms prescribed by the By-Laws, and such Board shall have the control and management of the property, funds and affairs of the Society, pursuant to law and in accordance with its Constitution and By-Laws.

## ARTICLE V.—DUES.

SECTION 1. The annual dues of resident members shall be ten dollars, and of non-resident members five dollars, payable on the thirty-first day of March in each year.

## BY-LAWS.

### ARTICLE I.—POWERS AND DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The President of the Society, and in his absence, the senior Vice-President present, shall preside at the meetings of the Society, authorize the call for all meetings of the Society, and the Board of Directors; be, *ex-officio*, a member of all standing committees, and exercise the usual functions of a presiding officer. The President shall, with the Secretary, sign all written contracts and obligations of the Society.

SECTION 2. The Secretary of the Society shall notify each member of the meetings of the Society and each member of the Board of Directors of each meeting of the Board; issue all other authorized notices to members; make and keep a true record of all meetings of the Society and Board of Directors; have the custody of its Constitution and By-Laws; and conduct its correspondence.

SECTION 3. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys, and disburse the same, under the direction of the Board of Directors; shall keep accurate accounts of all receipts and disbursements in books belonging to the Society, and make report thereof at each meeting of the Board of Directors; and at the expiration of his term of office, submit a final account, with vouchers which shall be audited by the Auditing Committee.

## ARTICLE II.—POWERS OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

SECTION 1. The Board of Directors shall appoint annually, from its own members, or the members at large, five Trustees, an Auditing Committee and an Entertainment Committee; but no standing committee shall exceed five members. The Chairman of each Committee so appointed shall be a member of the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors may also appoint such other committees as it shall deem expedient.

SECTION 2. The Board of Directors shall have power to suspend or expel any member of the Society, after a hearing, for conduct on his part, in its opinion, prejudicial to the interest or character of the Society, after two weeks' previous notice in writing, stating the time and place of hearing, has been served upon such member, either personally or by registered mail, with a copy of the charges against him.

SECTION 3. Five members of the Board of Directors present at any meeting thereof shall constitute a quorum.

SECTION 4. The Board of Directors shall hold its regular meetings on the second Monday of March, April and December of each year, at such time and place as the Board shall appoint.

SECTION 5. The Board of Directors shall have power to make purchases and contracts for the Society; but shall have no power, unless authorized, to render the Society or



any member thereof liable for any debt beyond the amount of money, which shall, at the time of contracting such debt, be in the treasury and not needed for the discharge of prior debts or liabilities.

SECTION 6. The Society shall have the power to remove from office any or all of the members of the Board of Directors by vote of two-thirds of its entire membership at a Special meeting called for that purpose.

SECTION 7. The Board of Directors shall have power to fill any vacancy, which may occur in an office or on the Board by reason of death, resignation or otherwise, until the next annual election.

SECTION 8. A special meeting of the Board of Directors may be called at any time by the President, or, in his absence or disability, by the senior Vice-President able to act, whenever the President or such Vice-President shall deem it expedient, or be requested by three members of the Board of Directors in writing, setting forth the purpose of such meeting. At any special meeting no business other than that specified in the call shall be considered, except by unanimous consent of the entire Board.

SECTION 9. A Director who fails to attend three consecutive meetings, unless excused by the Board, shall thereby forfeit his membership on the Board.

### ARTICLE III.—ADMISSION OF MEMBERS.

SECTION 1. Candidates for admission as members shall be proposed in writing to the Board of Directors by

two members, who shall state the name of the person proposed, his place of birth, occupation, residence and their personal knowledge of his qualifications for membership.

SECTION 2. The Board of Directors shall make careful investigation of every candidate so proposed. Members shall be admitted to the Society on vote of the Board of Directors, and twoblack balls or negative votes shall exclude.

SECTION 3. Each member elected to membership shall, as a condition thereof, within thirty days after notice in writing has been sent to him by the Secretary, pay to the Secretary the amount of his annual dues. Any member elected within the three months preceding the annual meeting shall be entitled to membership until the end of the fiscal year upon payment of one-half of the amount of the annual dues.

SECTION 4. When the dues of a member shall remain unpaid for the space of one month, the Secretary shall cause him to be notified that, unless the same be paid within ninety days thereafter, his membership shall cease; and in case such dues shall not be paid pursuant to such notice, he shall thereupon cease to be a member, unless for reasons satisfactory to the Board of Directors the default shall be excused.

#### ARTICLE IV.—MEETINGS.

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Society shall be held at eight o'clock in the evening of the fourth Monday of March in each year at such place as the Board of

Directors shall appoint, for the election of officers and members of the Board of Directors, and for the consideration of such other business as may come before it.

SECTION 2. A special meeting of the Society may be called at any time by the President, or, in his absence or disability, by the senior Vice-President able to act, and whenever the President or such Vice-President shall be thereunto requested by ten members, in writing, setting forth the purpose of such meeting. At any special meeting no business other than that specified in the call shall be considered. At least five days' notice in writing shall be given to the members of all meetings of the Society.

SECTION 3. Ten members present at the annual meeting of the Society or any special meeting thereof shall constitute a quorum.

## ARTICLE V.—ELECTIONS.

SECTION 1. At the annual meeting to be held on the fourth Monday of March in each year, a President, four Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and three members of the Board of Directors shall be elected and there shall also be elected such Directors as may be necessary to fill any vacancy on the Board occurring during the past year.

SECTION 2. At the annual meeting of the Society to be held in March, 1910, three members of the Board of Directors shall be elected for the term of one year, three for the term of two years and three for the term of three

years; and at each annual meeting thereafter, three members of the Board of Directors shall be elected for the term of three years.

SECTION 3. The Board of Directors at its regular or any special meeting in December, shall appoint a Nominating Committee of five members, of which there shall not be more than two members of the Board of Directors. The Nominating Committee shall on or before the first day of February report to the Secretary the names of the candidates recommended by it for election to the offices and to the Board of Directors. The Secretary, on or before the fifteenth day of February, shall mail to each member the names of the candidates so recommended by the Nominating Committee.

SECTION 4. At the annual meeting any two members may nominate from the floor a candidate for office or for membership on the Board of Directors.

SECTION 5. The presiding officer shall appoint at the annual meeting two or more inspectors of election, who shall receive and canvass the ballots and certify the results to the Secretary.

SECTION 6. The polls shall be open one hour.

SECTION 7. A member in arrears for dues shall not be entitled to vote at any meeting of the Society.

## ARTICLE VI.—TRUST FUND.

SECTION 1. Donations, bequests and all sums received for life membership shall be held and invested by the Trustees, under the direction of the Board of Directors, as a

Permanent Fund to be loaned at interest or invested in bonds, mortgages or public funds, and the income thereof shall be applied to the general purposes of the Society.

## ARTICLE VII.—RESIGNATIONS.

SECTION 1. Resignations from membership must be in writing and sent to the Secretary. If sent after the date when their dues become due, members so presenting them shall not be discharged from the payment of such dues for that year.

## ARTICLE VIII.—ORDER OF BUSINESS.

SECTION 1. At the annual meeting of the Society the order of business shall be:

Roll Call.

Reading of Minutes.

Reports of Officers.

Reports of Committees.

Unfinished Business.

New Business.

Election of Officers and Members of Board of Directors.

SECTION 2. At the regular meetings of the Board of Directors, the order of business shall be:

Roll Call.

Reading of Minutes.

Reports of Officers.

Unfinished Business.

Balloting for Members.

General Business.



SECTION 3. The rules and order of Cushing's Manual shall govern the meetings of the Society and its Board of Directors so far as they are applicable and not inconsistent with the Constitution and By-Laws.

ARTICLE IX.—AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION  
AND BY-LAWS.

SECTION 1. To amend the Constitution and By-Laws an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting at a general or special meeting shall be requisite.

SECTION 2. No amendment of the Constitution or By-Laws shall be voted upon unless a copy thereof shall have been furnished to the Secretary at least three weeks before the meeting at which action is to be taken thereon, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary to cause the same to be printed and distributed to the members with the notice of such meeting. An amendment to the amendment may be put without notice.

## ENTERTAINMENTS

During the past year the Society held the following entertainments:

Patriotic Dinner,

The Biltmore, May 27th, 1918.

Entertainment and Supper,

The Biltmore, October 5th, 1918.

Annual Banquet,

The Biltmore, January 10th, 1919.

Entertainment and Supper,

The Biltmore, February 28th, 1919.

Annual Meeting of the Society,

The Biltmore, March 24th, 1919.

## ENTERTAINMENTS SCHEDULED TO BE GIVEN DURING THE SEASON OF 1919-20.

Reception, Entertainment and Supper,

The Biltmore, May 21st, 1919.

Annual Banquet,

The Biltmore, November 22nd, 1919.

Entertainment and Supper,

The Biltmore, January 21st, 1920.

Annual Meeting of the Society,

The Biltmore, March 22nd, 1920.

**AN INTERPRETATION**

**BY**

**JOHN J. MAC PHEE, M. D.**



## AN INTERPRETATION.

The Canadian Society of New York finds special satisfaction in the wide acceptance of its principles and purposes since 1914. It was the first Canadian national organization in this country to interpret and represent Canada as a British nation. Before its foundation, Canadians on this side of the border did not seem to have realized this larger conception of Canada's position and destiny within the British Empire. The founders of this Society were impelled by deeper understanding, broader vision and higher purpose than found expression in the subdued loyalty of their countrymen in New York. They founded a national society whose fundamental objects were Canadian nationalism, imperial unity and Anglo-American amity and accord in world affairs.

Canadians that had left home in the early days of the Dominion before the opening of the West, when Winnipeg was a trading post and the route to British Columbia was through San Francisco, were slow to see the meaning of these principles. Their former colonialism had not been replaced by the larger patriotism of a united nationality, and the younger men who had grown up with the progress and expansion of the nation did not think of Canada from a world point of view, or of her importance in the Imperial Union, or of their duty and influence as links of friendly intercourse between the British and their American kindred.

The Society's adoption of these principles was welcomed by its sister British societies of New York, endorsed by Her Majesty's representatives and approved by leaders of Canadian and American opinion. It should be acknowl-

edged that it was also stimulated and encouraged by its consciousness and appreciation of like sentiment among Americans. And this feeling was not new. On the contrary, it was as old as the Republic. It lived in her literature, especially in the literature of New England, and was often voiced by her statesmen. It became more evident as a result of certain incidents of the Spanish-American War. One of its most ardent and distinguished exponents was the late Mr. Joseph H. Choate through whose initiative and influence its propagation was made the object of *The Pilgrims of the United States*. That superior organization has been and will be a generous and hospitable medium of good-will between both peoples. One might cite many expressions of love and admiration for the land of their ancestors by great Americans. The following is taken from the autobiography of the late Senator George F. Hoar of Massachusetts as evidence of New England's attitude towards the Motherland:

“I was born within a mile of the spot where the War of the Revolution began. My ancestors and other kindred on both sides took an active and prominent part in the struggle with England. I am descended from the early Puritans of Massachusetts in every line of descent. So it will readily be believed that all my feeling and sympathy have been on the side of my country in the great controversy with England which began with the exile of the Pilgrims in 1620 and continued without interruption until our last great quarrel which ended in the arbitration at Geneva. Yet,

I am a passionate lover of England. Before I ever went abroad I longed to visit the places made famous in her history as a child longs to go home to its birthplace. I have visited Europe six times. On each occasion I devoted the largest part of my time to Great Britain. The desire to see England again has increased with every visit. Certainly there is nothing like England and there never has been anything like England in the world. Her wonderful history, her wonderful literature, the beauty of her architecture, the historic and poetic associations which cluster about every street and river and mountain and valley, her vigorous life, the sweetness and beauty of her women, the superb manhood of her men, her navy, her gracious hospitality, her courage and her lofty pride—although some single race of people may have excelled her in a single particular—make up a combination never equalled in the world.

“I am, of course, not to be understood to bring my own country into the comparison.”

There has been too much said in the past about the things that divided us and too little about the virtues we had in common. This Society believes Canadian residents and citizens of the United States who have learned from association and opportunity to appreciate the sincerity of this tie of race, language and institutions can render no higher service to the land of their adoption or birth than to cultivate and reciprocate it.

It is fitting to recall at this time the attitude of Can-



ada's great statesman and patriot, the late Sir John A. Macdonald, towards his American neighbors. In moving the ratification of the "Treaty of Washington" in the House of Commons in 1872, he said, "I believe that this treaty is an epoch in the history of civilization; and with the growth of the great Anglo-Saxon family and the development of that mighty nation to the south of us, I believe that principle of arbitration will be advocated as the sole principle of settlement of differences between English speaking peoples, and that it will have a moral influence in the world. And, although it may be opposed to the antecedents of other nations, that great moral principle which has now been established among the Anglo-Saxon family will spread itself over all the civilized world. It is not too much to say it is a great advance in the history of mankind and I should feel sorry if it were recorded that it was stopped for a moment by a selfish consideration of the interests of Canada."

Some of us are old enough to remember that remarkable speech. It was inspired by his Anglo-Saxon spirit which is the soul of Canada, the leaven of this Republic and the life of our Society. His view of the future of Anglo-American leadership in international councils was in advance of the prevailing opinion at that time among Canadians and Americans. It was in the minds of statesmen and men of letters and others whose patriotism was not fashioned by text book prejudices or political expediency, but it was not held by a majority of the people. This Society was its Canadian pioneer in this country and one of the first British organizations to proclaim it openly to the American public.

When the war began in 1914 our officers wisely decided to obey the expressed wish of the President of the United States and the desire of His Excellency, the British Ambassador at Washington, not to discuss it publicly. This course was in accord with the feeling of the leading British societies of New York and of several American social organizations. We kept it up until 1917 when the trend of events released us from further observance of these admonitions. During that period and since we resumed our former social custom, we carried on relief work for the benefit of the families and dependents of Canadian soldiers in the United States. It is our happiness to have started this benevolence and to know that with the help of other Canadian bodies that followed our example and the subsequent organization of The British and Canadian Patriotic Fund, of which we are now a part, every deserving request for assistance from applicants in this country has been satisfactorily met.

And now when the war is over and won and we have realized our ideals we must not think our duty is ended. We must adhere to our principles and do our part to strengthen and maintain them. When this Society was organized twenty-two years ago its Canadianism was not understood by most Americans or even by many of its own members. The imperial tie that has been the world's strongest bulwark against German aggression during the last five years was not then a popular subject with American audiences and had not broken its shell in the mind of the average Canadian in New York.

The effect of the Spanish War on Anglo-American relations and of the South African War in awakening the

Anglo-Saxon spirit of Canada and her sister dominions and in opening the British mind to see the moral, material and military value of their kinsfolk overseas in maintaining the international ascendancy of Great Britain was reflected in the Society. It stirred the patriotism and increased the activity of members and strengthened our position as a national body.

Since then and until the beginning of the war, when our public functions were interrupted, we have had expositions of national and international questions by eminent statesmen, jurists, lawyers, journalists, divines and other distinguished leaders of American, Canadian and British opinion at our annual gatherings. The Society is greatly indebted to them for their courtesy and favor and for their splendid interpretation of its mission to its audiences. We were not thinking of war then. Our aim was to promote friendship and foster neighborly relations among ourselves. We heard more about "our three thousand miles of unprotected border" and "the beginning of another century of peace" than of the impending and inevitable world conflict. We had, therefore, but a faint idea of the power and resources of the Teutonic powers or of the mighty strength of the British Empire and, indeed, knew very little about the financial and military resources of Canada in 1914. The most sanguine among us did not think she could do what she has done. We are thrilled by her wonderful success in the war. We knew, of course, that Canadians would fight with the traditional steadfastness and spirit of their race, but we must admit our estimate of Canada's power was far below her achievements. Her resolute leadership, the superb patriotism of her man-

hood and womanhood, her inflexible spirit and the valor of her sons in combat won the admiration of the American people and gave them a new conception of their northern neighbors.

And we feel nearer our brethren of Australia and New Zealand whose heroism at Gallipoli and in Palestine and on the western front was among the most thrilling events of the war; and there could be no greater tribute to the justice of British institutions than the remarkable loyalty of India and South Africa. There never has been or can be anything more inspiring in the world than the assembling of the forces of all the great dominions and dependencies unasked and of their own accord to stand shoulder to shoulder with Great Britain in her fight for righteousness and freedom. This demonstration of their attachment to their historic background and appreciation of British genius for constitutional government were not more wonderful than her own gigantic effort in the war. It is clear as the sun at noon that her control of the seas and merchant marine made victory possible. The old Empire never was as united and strong, as honored and loved as it is now.

The relations between the British Empire and the United States are infinitely closer and more cordial than ever before. While it cannot be said that former antagonisms and insular aversions are forgotten altogether, it is everlastingly true that the association of all the English speaking commonwealths in the war has done more to unite them than was accomplished during their hundred years of peace. It is not too much to say a new era has come, that Anglo-American amity is the world's greatest hope and that the prophecy of Canada's first and greatest prime minister has been more than fulfilled.



Address by John Foord, Esq., at the Reception and Supper given at the Biltmore, May 21st, 1919, and later published in the "America Number" of the London "Times," July 4th, 1919.

## TEACHINGS OF HISTORY

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### LIBERTY OUR COMMON HERITAGE

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#### Voices of Franklin, Jefferson, and Madison.

American liberty was not born, in 1776, full panoplied like Minerva from the head of Jove. The Englishmen who signed the Declaration of Independence took their cue from the Englishmen who drew up the Declaration of Rights of 1689, the Petition of Right of 1628, and the Great Charter of four hundred years before that. It is one unbroken course of historic evolution, this of English freedom, and we, whether calling ourselves Britishers or Americans, are but the latest heirs of its benefits. Fundamentally, the American Revolution was a civil war in which the forces of British democracy were arrayed against the forces of British autocracy. The system of Parliamentary government which the United Kingdom enjoys to-day was the product of the rebellion of the colonies; the British Commonwealth of nations was made possible when the colonies became an independent Republic. It was not in a



merely rhetorical phrase that George Washington was acclaimed as "The Founder of the British Empire."

These are facts which are not so generally appreciated as they should be on either side of the water. On this side, it is only of late years that they have had any appreciation at all. For one thing, from childhood up, all Americans have been and still are taught to lay more stress on the freedom that was wrested from England than on the spirit of freedom that was born in the English blood which alone made the struggle for independence possible and successful. As a natural result there has always been a large number of people possessing votes who are disposed to listen willingly to abuse of Great Britain, and hence the professional politicians have found it profitable to spread and cultivate the seeds of hatred between the two nations.

While anti-British sentiment has not been rare among those whom we designate as "native Americans," it has been rampant among our kinsmen of the Emerald Isle, who have come to this country smarting under the memory of wrongs of their own. This latter element began to appear in force in the United States some seventy years ago, and it has been coming over ever since. The honest efforts of British statesmen to do justice to Ireland and to make what amends were possible for centuries of blunders and crimes have not sensibly blunted the hostility of most Americanized Irishmen toward the Government of the Old Country. The hostility survives, partly because it is constantly fed by demagogues who are able to turn it to their own account, and partly because it has long been the tradition of a peculiarly sentimental, emotional and impulsive race.

Then account must be taken of the huge contribution to American citizenship made in the last forty or fifty years by immigration from Continental Europe. It would be idle to expect, in this quarter, a feeling of kinship for the people of a land which is not theirs. A good many of them come here with anti-British prejudices of their own, and in the process of becoming Americanized they imbibe the sentiments which they find prevalent around them. It takes most of them a long time to learn to read and think in English, and it never enters into their heads to realize that the freedom which they enjoy is part of the heritage of British freedom, and that the equal justice which the humblest of them may claim has become possible because of that noblest bulwark ever raised against tyranny—the common law of England.

### Voices from Revolutionary Times.

Bearing these considerations in mind, the fact becomes less surprising that the generation which fought the Revolutionary War had a stronger feeling of attachment to the Mother Country than their grandchildren who saw the greatest Republic of all history grow up on the foundation of those institutions which generations of Britishers had won with blood and toil. In becoming American, the Fathers of the Republic did not cease to remember that they had been British and, save toward the unfortunate Tories of the Revolution, the War of Independence left behind it surprisingly little rancour. "What," wrote Franklin to David Hartley in 1783, "would you think of a proposition, if I should make it, of a compact between



England, France, and America? America would be as happy as the Sabine Girls if she could be the means of uniting in perpetual peace her father and her husband."

Half a century after he had drafted the Declaration of Independence, Thomas Jefferson, of Welsh parentage, wrote to President Monroe, whose parents were Scotch: "With her (Great Britain) we should the most sedulously nourish a cordial friendship; and nothing would tend more to knit our affections than to be fighting once more side by side in the same cause."

At the same time, James Madison, whose blood was pure English, bore ready testimony to the fact that co-operation with Great Britain against the Holy Alliance "must ensure success in the event of an appeal to arms" and that "it doubles the chance of success without that appeal." Formulated under such prompting, the Monroe Doctrine was from the first an Anglo-American product, and there could be no worse chosen argument against co-operation among all the members of the English-speaking family than regard for the permanence of an instrument which never had from the first any sanction than that of international good will, and whose vitality has been a standing testimony to the soundness of this judgment of Madison's: "With the British power and Navy combined with our own we have nothing to fear from the rest of the world."

That the Great War has given a new meaning to the conviction that human progress is inseparably identified with the unity of the English-speaking people is freely conceded on both sides of the Atlantic. But it is well to

remember that the coming of a better understanding was heralded 20 years ago. The prospect of making that understanding more intimate is surely improved by the fact that its antecedent conditions were distinctly promising. The writer has a very clear memory of the time when such a topic as the bond of British freedom called for very cautious handling before any public assemblage in the City of New York.

### Work of the British Navy.

But a remarkable change came with the attitude which the British Government and people maintained during the war between Spain and the United States. When, at the Battle of Manila Bay, Sir Edward Chichester quietly anchored the British ships under his command between the Germans and the Americans, all the world knew, what had been surmised before, that the intervention of Continental Europe in the quarrel would be highly inexpedient. Thus it came about that the advocates of an Anglo-American entente were able to proclaim on the housetops, by 1898, the existence of a unity of sentiment and of interest among the English-speaking nations which had hitherto been reserved for the more intimate symposia of the Canadian Society, the St. George's Society, and the British Schools and Universities Club.

I had occasion to respond to the toast of "The Land We Live In" at the annual dinner of the St. George's Society, on St. George's Day, 1899, and I made bold to say then that no man, however highly placed in the Government of Washington, could ever be able, if he would, to repeat the

Venezuelan sensation of the Fall of 1897. I insisted that were such a fire-brand to be cast at the time when I spoke, it would splutter innocuously for lack of combustible material, and with justifiable pride I congratulated my audience on the achievement of two years and a half in composing so much of generations of misunderstandings as to make the stirring up of strife between the two branches of the English-speaking family something inconceivable, except by the few whose judgment was blinded by hatred or self-interest.

Here at least was a starting point, and the men who took up the advocacy of the common cause have made good use of their opportunity. It is no exaggeration to say that where thousands agreed with us then, we have millions seeing through the same eyes to-day. Of the American newspaper readers of 1898 there were a great many who experienced a sympathetic thrill in reading of Captain Chichester's demonstration in Manila Bay that blood is thicker than water. But it is a more significant thing that in 1919 Sir David Beatty's tribute to the Navy which, stretched across the waste of water from west of the Hebrides to the Arctic ice fields, kept for four years watch and ward in all weathers, should find echoing plaudits in the United States no less sincere than among those to whom the tribute was addressed. You know over there that the Navy is to-day what it has been for the past 200 years, the sure shield of Britain and the British Empire. But even here, slow as some Americans may be to make the admission, the realization has come to many more than you dream of that it was the British Navy which saved the civilization of the world.

## The Common Tongue.

In discussing the question of how to bring about a closer union of sentiment between the two great divisions of English-speaking people, we must, however, still begin by recognizing the existence of a central mass of smouldering enmity easily fanned into flame, as well as of great outlying aggregates of popular ignorance, apathy, and alien prepossession. I suppose we are all agreed that there is something to be done by English-speaking people in shaping the future of the world which cannot be done by those owning the bond of any other language. Men who speak the same tongue, of necessity, have a similar bent of mind. Not only is there a certain similarity about their intellectual culture, but a common historic tradition naturally shapes itself into the same kind of aspiration for the future. Thus the man who speaks English as his native tongue has a definite conception of individual freedom which differs materially from that of the man who speaks French or Italian or German. This is not only because generations of his ancestors have fought and bled in defence of the principle that the Englishman's house is his castle, but because the commonest usages of daily speech among all of us imply that government exists only by the consent of the governed.

In announcing as a common bond between the two nations their belief in the right of a people to choose its own form of government, we declare a principle that, presented with all its implications in the impressive oratory of President Wilson, has gained so broad a significance as to be regarded as the very keynote of the future progress of

humanity. It may help the people of the United States to recognize the genuineness of such a bond, to remember that the note has been struck wherever Britons began to colonize—a statement that can be made of the people of no other race.

As Sir Walter Besant pointed out long ago in an article in the *North American Review*, it is a very significant fact that while all the States that have come out of Great Britain have had to create their own form of government, every one has become practically a republic. As Sir Walter put the case:—

All these countries found themselves under the necessity of creating a form of government for themselves. Did they proceed to copy the form of the Mother Country? Not at all. Did they weigh the advantages against the disadvantages of monarchic or republican government? Not at all. Quietly, without any fuss or argument, without exciting any bad blood or party feeling, they proceeded, each State by itself, and without communication or conspiracy or mutual understanding, to create a new republic.

### **Self-Governing Commonwealths.**

I take it that most Americans must sympathize with the British way of founding new States, and that for the States that combine with allegiance to the British Crown the possession of all the rights of self-government no true American can desire aught but good. If Canadians choose to regard an indefinite continuance of their union with the British Empire more complacently than they do the working out of what some Americans have regarded as “mani-



fest destiny," that should hardly be a subject for difference while Canada's liberty of choice remains perfectly free.

Would Americans see Australia in other hands than those who hold it, or New Zealand, or South Africa? I think not. What, then, is there to prevent a frank recognition of the fact that there is a tie uniting the two branches of the English-speaking race such as can bind neither to any other nation or group of nations in the world? Nay, more, what is there to prevent the acknowledgment that the one branch of the English-speaking world cannot be seriously weakened without weakening the other; that a breaking down of the defences of the one means an impairment of the strength of both?

If, then, the conditions of a common destiny be there, it is possible to overlook them only by concerning ourselves with meaner things. From that imputation neither branch of our common family can be held to be free. Current English criticism of American affairs does not lack intelligence more palpably than current American criticism of English affairs. There is at least this drawback in having a common speech, that all the irritating, all the disparaging, all the insulting things which either side prints about the other become at once common property. What we apparently need most and first of all is a better and truer understanding of each other. Rivals in many fields of effort we can hardly fail to be, but even in the sphere of trade, where generosity is supposed to be little known, there can be no reason why this rivalry should engender hatred.

### **An American's Pride in Britain.**

It always gives me pleasure to rescue from the oblivion of the dark, unfathomed caves of the *Congressional Record*

some of the gems that diligent search may find hidden there. But none of them have I found more precious than this deliverance of my friend, Edward O. Wolcott, of Colorado, in the United States Senate in January, 1896, and I am tempted to ask why should not the dominant note of American feeling towards Great Britain be that struck more than 23 years ago by one who had no ancestor on either side since 1650 who was not born on the soil of New England?

And yet, Mr. President, when I read that all these powerful Governments—France, Germany, and Russia—had allied themselves against Great Britain, and that the people of those little islands, “compassed by the inviolate sea,” in defence of what they deemed their rights, were marshalling their armies and assembling their navies ready, undaunted, to face a world in arms, unyielding and unafraid, I thanked God that I was of that race! . . . Whatever of advancement and of progress the centuries shall bring us must largely come through the spread of the religion of Christ and the dominance of the English-speaking peoples; and wherever you find both you find communities where freedom exists and law is obeyed. Blood is thicker than water, and until some just quarrel divides us—which Heaven forbid!—may these two great nations, of the same speech and lineage and traditions, stand as brothers, shoulder to shoulder, in the interest of humanity, by their union compelling peace and awaiting the coming of the day when “Nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more.”

**Extract from the oration of the Hon. Thomas Chapais at the unveiling on September 6th, 1919, of the monument at the foot of Mount Royal, Montreal, erected in honor of Sir George Etienne Cartier, one of the fathers of Canadian Confederation.**

Of what does patriotism consist, gentlemen: Its definition is very simple. It consists in a love of country and in striving to be useful in its service. Is not that one of those sentiments which are inborn in us? To love the country where we have been given our existence, whose sacred earth contains the remains of our fathers; where our minds have known their first awakening and our hearts their first tenderness; where our eyes have received from its mountains, forests and seas their early impressions of grandeur and beauty; to love our country with a love of preference, based on remembrance, filial piety, admiration, pride, attachment to its traditions and customs, is not that quite natural? Yes, without a doubt. Still we live in an age where too often we meet men in whom this sentiment seems to be a stranger and with whom the motto may be the words of a satisfied sensualism "*Ubi bene, ibi patria.*"

Sir George Etienne Cartier was not of that kind. He loved his country, this Canada of ours in all its imposing grandeur and moving history. To him, the land of his ancestors was beautiful and beloved above all others. He had a passion for his fatherland. And you know with what exuberance he sang of it at the age when poetry seems to burst from the heart, like pure water from its well-springs. The verse, unpractised, but so full of sincerity



and patriotic fervor which he dedicated to his country, is  
in all our memories:

“Comme le dit un vieil adage,  
Rien n'est si beau que son pays;  
Et de le chanter c'est l'usage;  
Le mien je chante *a* mes amis.

L'étranger voit avec un oeil d'envie  
Du Saint-Laurent le majestueux cours.  
A son aspect, le Canadien s'écrie:  
O Canada! mon pays, mes amours!”

PATRON

H. R. H. PRINCE ARTHUR, Duke of Connaught

London, England

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Earl of Aberdeen.

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WILLIAM W. JOHNSTONE

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1917	Alexander, Douglas.....	New York City Hamilton, Ont.	
1916	Allen, Herbert O.....	New York City Kingston, Ont.	
1915	Anthony, Clarence D.....	New York City Toronto, Ont.	
1898	Armstrong, Frankford.....	New York City	
1918	Aspden, Thomas Frederick.....	New York City London, Ont.	
1914	Bailey, Dr. Cameron Vernon, C. A. M. C. .....	C. E. F., England Toronto, Ont.	
1909	Baldwin, P. A.....	Amityville, L. I.	
1904	Barbeau, Bruno C.....	New York City Beaconfield, Que.	
1919	Barber, Charles A.....	New York City	
1910	Barrett, John J.....	New York City Galt, Ont.	
1917	Bartindale, William G.....	Maplewood, N. J. Hamilton, Ont.	
1913	Begg, Roderick.....	New York City Ottawa, Ont.	
1917	Bell, Herbert G.....	New York City Alberton, P. E. I.	
1908	Berton, G. B. D.....	New York City	
1919	Blackburn, William J.....	Yonkers, N. Y. Toronto, Ont.	
1919	Blight, Arthur H.....	New York City Toronto, Ont.	
1914	Bogart, Dr. Arthur H.....	Brooklyn, N. Y. Annapolis Co., N. S.	

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1911	Bogart, Dr. J. Bion.....	Brooklyn, N. Y. Lower Granville, N. S.	
1906	Bowman, John McE.....	New York City Toronto, Ont.	
1919	Bradley, W. B. C.....	New York City Toronto, Ont.	
1919	Bray, W. T.....	New York City Chatham, Ont.	
1918	Brennan, Dr. Thomas J.....	Flushing, N. Y. Montreal, Que.	
1916	Brewer, William Alfred.....	Brooklyn, N. Y. Trowbridge, Ont.	
1915	Brown, Lucian C.....	New York City	
1913	Bruce, Gordon Douglas.....	New York City Toronto, Ont.	
1916	Bruce, J. R.....	New York City Moncton, N. B.	
1897	Buchanan, Harold W.....	New York City Montreal, Que.	
1919	Carlisle, Theodore A.....	Hempstead, L. I. Hillsboro, N. B.	
1897	Champ, William S.....	New York City Hamilton, Ont.	
1917	Chipman, A. Le Roy.....	New York City Berwick, N. S.	
1917	Chipman, H. S.....	New York City Pleasant Valley, N. S.	
1916	Chisholm, Dr. William A.....	New York City	
1904	Cleverdon, John F.....	New York City Halifax, N. S.	
1919	Colby, Charles W.....	New York City Stanstead, Que.	
1899	Condell, A.....	New York City Kempville, Ont.	

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1910	Cowie, W. S.....	New York City
1908	Crane, James C.....	New York City Elgin Co., Ont.
1916	Crookshank, Dr. F. A.....	New York City St. John, N. B.
1912	Cruikshank, Alfred B.....	New York City
1914	Currie, Harry A.....	New York City Maitland, N. S.
1917	Currie, Rev. A. M.....	Flushing, L. I. Collingwood, Ont.
1919	Davey, Dr. Byron T.....	New York City Enniskillen, Ont.
1919	Davis, Walter N.....	Rosebank, S. I. Yarmouth, N. S.
1919	Dawson, W. J.....	New York City St. Catherines, Ont.
1917	De Lorimier, Alfred.....	Brooklyn, N. Y. Montreal, Que.
1908	Dinning, Dr. J. L.....	New York City Kincardine, Ont.
1904	Dobson, Harvey O.....	Brooklyn, N. Y. Sydney, N. S.
1913	Dodds, J. E.....	New York City Orangeville, Ont.
1917	Donally, Alvin J.....	New York City Henryville, Que.
1901	Downey, Wallace.....	Arlington, S. I. Minndie, N. S.
1918	Downey, William H.....	New York City Brockville, Ont.
1919	Dudley, Gordon O'F.....	New York City Colbourne, Ont.
1917	Duncombe, Herbert S.....	New York City Simcoe, Ont.

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1898	Dunlevie, Herbert G.....	New York City Ottawa, Ont.	
1908	Eastty, Frank Stephen.....	Glen Ridge, N. J.	
1909	Eaton, Rev. Charles A, D.D., LL. D..	New York City Cumberland Co., N. S.	
1919	Ebbels, Clarence L.....	New York City Port Perry, Ont.	
1898	Edgett, Gilbert M.....	Brooklyn, N. Y. Edgett's Landing, N. B.	
1917	Edwards, W. H.....	New York City Kincardine, Ont.	
1911	Elder, J. W.....	Brooklyn, N. Y. Hantsport, N. S.	
1900	Ellison, William B.....	New York City St. Thomas, Ont.	
1909	Faulkner, Dr. E. Ross.....	New York City	
1919	Fell, Herbert N.....	New York City Prescott, Ont.	
1919	Fenwick, Douglas.....	New York City Sussex, N. B.	
1916	Ferguson, Dr. J. Bruce.....	New York City Carleton Place, Ont.	
1905	Ferguson, John D.....	New York City Pictou, N. S.	
1897	Ferguson, Dr. William.....	New York City Pictou, N. S.	
1909	Finlayson, A. M.....	New York City Montreal, Que.	
1913	Fisher, Frederick S.....	White Plains, N. Y.	
1911	Fitzgerald, Dr. F. J. C.....	New York City London, Ont.	
1918	Fletcher, Alfred G.....	Upper Montclair, N. J. Brampton, Ont.	



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1898	Fletcher, Dr. C. R.....	New York City Halifax, N. S.	
1919	Fletcher, Karl Pope.....	New York City Charlottetown, P. E. I.	
1919	Forrest, W. M.....	New York City Bradford, Ont.	
1919	Fox, Dr. Frederick J.....	New York City Lucan, Ont.	
1919	Fralick, Dr. Wilfred G.....	New York City Belleville, Ont.	
1917	Francis, Frederick B.....	New York City Winnipeg, Can.	
1917	Fraser, Angus MacMillan.....	New York City Lost River, Que.	
1919	Fraser, Albert Scott.....	New York City McLellans Brook, N. S.	
1919	Fraser, Alexander Allan.....	Newark, N. J. Arthur, Ont.	
1915	Fraser, Dr. J. Frank.....	New York City West River, N. S.	
1917	Fraser, William J.....	New York City Arthur, Ont.	
1902	Freeman, W. Winans.....	Cincinnati, Ohio Exeter, Ont.	
1917	Fulton, John Hamilton.....	New York City Montreal, Que.	
1917	Fulton, R. Arthur.....	New York City Westholme, N. S.	
1915	Gaddis, John N.....	New York City	
1918	George, John Kerr.....	New York City Stratford, Ont.	
1913	Gilbert, Frederick L.....	Cedarhurst, L. I. Lime Ridge, Que.	
1912	Gillis, Hugh Daniels.....	Corona, L. I.	

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1919	Gordon, R. H.....	New York City	Conway, Ont.
1919	Gould, Charles W.....	New York City	Hamilton, Ont.
1918	Gould, Rufus.....	Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.	Halifax, N. S.
1917	Graham, W. H.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Belleville, Ont.
1915	Grant, Michael.....	New York City	Mill View, P. E. I.
1917	Grant, Rev. William D.....	New York City	Toronto, Ont.
1915	Green, G. Stanley.....	New York City	Summerside, P. E. I.
1919	Gross, James S.....	New York City	Hillsboro, N. B.
1918	Grover, Percival C.....	New York City	Norwood, Ont.
1908	Hall, G. M.....	C. E. F., France	
1919	Hamilton, Howard H.....	New York City	Kingston, N. S.
1913	Hamilton, William A.....	New York City	Hamilton, Ont.
1919	Harrington, Dr. M. A.....	Wards Island, N. Y.	Walkerton, Ont.
1913	Hart, Hon. Archibald C.....	Hackensack, N. J.	Lennoxville, Que.
1902	Hart, P. H.....	New York City	Montreal, Que.
1902	Hartman, Dr. W. N.....	New York City	Clarksburg, Ont.
1914	Harvey, Capt. W. A.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Avondale, N. S.
1897	Hayunga, Dr. George E.....	New York City	Morrisburg, Ont.

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1908	Hebden, R. Y.....	New York City Montreal, Que.	
1911	Hedley, Thomas A.....	New York City	
1918	Herdman, Frederick A.....	New York City Toronto, Ont.	
1913	Heyd, Dr. Charles Gordon.....	New York City Brantford, Ont.	
1913	Hillman, Dr. Oliver S.....	New York City Tillsonburg, Ont.	
1910	Hingston, James W.....	Brooklyn, N. Y. Montreal, Que.	
1919	Hipple, Frank E.....	New York City Campden, Ont.	
1919	Holton, Alfred J. S.....	New York City Belleville, Ont.	
1911	Holton, George C.....	New York City Belleville, Ont.	
1911	Hopkirk, T. H.....	New York City Toronto, Ont.	
1919	Howard, Alfred Wellington.....	New York City St. John, N. B.	
1919	Howard, Clifford Scott.....	New York City Toronto, Ont.	
1910	Humphreys, Dr. Alexander C.....	New York City Melpeque, P. E. I.	
1919	Hungerford, E. P.....	New York City London, Ont.	
1897	Hunter, Henry C.....	New York City Stanstead, Que.	
1913	Jackson, Hector Q.....	New York City Chatham, Ont.	
1919	James, J. A.....	New York City Montreal, Que.	

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1908	Jarvis, C. B.....	New York City Stratford, Ont.	
1898	Jarvis, Thomas N.....	New York City Stratford, Ont.	
1904	Johnstone, William W.....	New York City Mt. Forest, Ont.	
1917	Jolliffe, R. Norman.....	New York City Coaticook, Que.	
1916	Joughin, Dr. James L.....	New York City Montreal, Que.	
1900	Judge, Rev. Arthur H., D.D.....	New York City Montreal, Que.	
1918	Kains, Archibald C.....	New York City London, Ont.	
1903	Keith, Dr. Ross H.....	New York City Havelock, N. B.	
1918	Kemp, John A. C.....	New York City Hamilton, Ont.	
1897	Kempson, J. Fraser.....	New York City	
1919	Kennedy, Dr. Charles.....	New York City Bradalbane, P. E. I.	
1912	Kennedy, William J.....	New York City Newboro, Ont.	
1918	Keys, C. M.....	New York City Chatsworth, Ont.	
1916	Kitchin, J. Harry, Jr.....	New York City	
1901	King, Clement.....	New York City	
1909	Kleiser, Grenville.....	New York City Toronto, Ont.	
1915	Knight, A. Manley.....	New York City Port Arthur, Ont.	
1908	Knowles, Harry P.....	New York City Hamilton, Ont.	

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1917	Laflamme, H. F.....	New York City Winchester, Ont.	
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1919	Languedoc, Donald.....	New York City Quebec, Que.	
1908	Laurencelle, Joseph M.....	New York City Montreal, Que.	
1909	Laverie, Robert H.....	New York City Quebec, Que.	
1919	Leach, Wm. Fillmore.....	Jersey City, N. J. Toronto, Ont.	
1919	Lee, Dr. P. R.....	Brooklyn, N. Y. Gananoque, Ont.	
1911	Likely, Dr. David Stanley.....	New York City St. John, N. B.	
1917	Lilly, Jonathan.....	New York City Beeton, Ont.	
1919	Lockhart, Arthur M.....	New York City Scotts Bay, N. S.	
1919	Lofft, Hubert W.....	New York City St. Mary's, Ont.	
1897	Longly, James F.....	New York City	
1919	Lovell, John W.....	New York City Montreal, Que.	
1914	McCall, Francis D.....	New York City	
1917	McCoy, John C.....	New York City Moncton, N. B.	
1913	McDonald, Angus D.....	New York City	
1919	McDonald, H. M.....	New York City Sherbrooke, Que.	
1908	McEachen, J. C.....	New York City	
1916	McHugh, John.....	New York City Belleville, Ont.	
1900	McIntosh, P. J.....	New York City	

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1911	McLaren, Kenneth K.....	New York City Montreal, Que.	
1897	McLaughlin, Arthur W.....	New York City Knowlton, Que.	
1917	McLean, John Emery.....	New York City Orangeville, Ont.	
1919	McLeod, Stuart C., Ph.D.....	Whitestone, L. I. Almonte, Ont.	
1908	McMullen, Robert M.....	New York City Hamilton, Ont.	
1913	McSweeney, John L.....	New York City Summerside, P. E. I.	
1912	MacDonald, Charles F.....	New York City	
1916	MacDonald, Charles M.....	New York City Pictou, N. S.	
1918	MacIntosh, W. A.....	Tenafly, N. J. Waterville, Que.	
1908	MacIntyre, P. A.....	New York City	
1919	Macintyre, Dr. Reginald W.....	New York City Brantford, Ont.	
1908	MacIsaac, Dr. J. A.....	New York City Inverness, N. S.	
1905	Mackay, Edmund.....	New York City Orangeville, Ont.	
1916	MacKenzie, Carl E.....	New York City River John, N. S.	
1911	MacLeod, Rev. Malcolm J.....	New York City Eldon, P. E. I.	
1917	MacLeod, Roderick Dhu,.....	New York City Strath Allyn, P. E. I.	
1919	MacNevin, Dr. Malcolm G.....	New York City Caledonia, Ont.	
1897	MacPhee, Dr. John J.....	New York City Kings Co., P. E. I.	
1908	MacPherson, Dr. Duncan.....	New York City	

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1912	MacRae, William F.....	New York City Lancaster, Ont.	
1918	Magor, Basil.....	New York City Montreal, Que.	
1907	Margeson, Wylie C.....	New York City Hantsport, N. S.	
1900	Massecar, Dr. F. H.....	New York City Waterford, Ont.	
1908	Mayer, Ernest I.....	New York City	
1908	Mayer, Hon. Julius M.....	New York City Montreal, Que.	
1908	Mersereau, E. E.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.	
1919	Messenger, Dr. Joseph E.....	New York City Yarmouth, N. S.	
1906	Miller, Dr. Frank H.....	New York City Granby, Que.	
1919	Miller, Dr. George A.....	New York City Granby, Que.	
1917	Moor, Rev. George Caleb, D.D...	Brooklyn, N. Y. Toronto, Ont.	
1919	Moore, James A.....	New York City Economy, N. S.	
1911	Morgan, Dr. Thomas H:.....	New York City	
1908	Morrow, George K.....	New York City Alliston, Ont.	
1911	Morse, Edward P.....	Brooklyn, N. Y. Clementsport, N. S.	
1918	Morton, John.....	New York City Toronto, Ont.	
1917	Mott, Elgin E.....	New York City Waterborough, N. B.	
1908	Moult, John F.....	New York City Halston, Ont.	
1905	Munro, John.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.	



ELECTED	NAME	FROM	ADDRESS
1914	Munro, W. Stanley.....	Brooklyn, N. Y. St. John, N. B.	
1911	Murphy, Owen B.....	New York City	
1919	Murray, F. W.....	Upper Montclair, N. J. Chatham, N. B.	
1916	Murray, John McD.....	New York City	
1918	Oakley, John.....	New York City Toronto, Ont.	
1897	Ogden, Dr. J. P.....	New York City	
1918	O'Hara, Gordon H.....	New York City Montreal, Que.	
1910	Parke, Vincent.....	New York City Finch, Ont.	
1914	Parsons, W. Henry.....	New York City Hamilton, Ont.	
1916	Partridge, Dr. G. W.....	New York City Hamilton, Ont.	
1917	Paterson, John A.....	New York City Toronto, Ont.	
1918	Patterson, H. F.....	New York City Petitcodiac, N. B.	
1912	Peters, Claude W.....	New York City Moncton, N. B.	
1902	Potter, Alex.....	New York City	
1914	Power, Frank S.....	Plainfield, N. J.	
1919	Powers, George A.....	New York City St. Andrews, Que.	
1902	Proctor, Dr. James W.....	Englewood, N. J. Windsor, N. S.	
1919	Quick, Dr. Douglas.....	New York City Harrow, Ont.	
1919	Rankin, Edward J.....	New York City Kingston, Ont.	

ELECTED	NAME	FROM ADDRESS
1917	Raymond, George G.....	Hoboken, N. J. Yarmouth, N. S.
1904	Raymond, H. H.....	New York City Yarmouth, N. S.
1914	Rea, William Bryce.....	New York City Kingston, Ont.
1917	Redmond, E. J.....	New York City Charlottetown, P. E. I.
1908	Reid, Dr. Robert L.....	New York City Newmarket, Ont.
1917	Reid, T. Chambers.....	New York City Gananoque, Ont.
1917	Reid, William C.....	Brooklyn, N. Y. Gagetown, N. B.
1900	Ritchey, William P.....	New York City Toronto, Ont.
1909	Robb, Alex.....	New York City Halifax, N. S.
1917	Robb, James.....	New York City Toronto, Ont.
1919	Robinson, F. de Lancey.....	New York City Fredericton, N. B.
1902	Robinson, Walter H.....	New York City Hamilton, Ont.
1918	Rogers, Joseph E.....	New York City Barrie, Ont.
1919	Rouse, Capt. Frederick.....	New York City St. John, N. B.
1917	Rovensky, John Edward.....	New York City New Glasgow, N. S.
1901	Rowe, Dr. John T. W.....	Wards Island, N. Y. Glamorgan, N. S.
1919	Ruby, Frederick.....	Brooklyn, N. Y. Port Elgin, Ont.
1919	Ryan, Bernard.....	New York City Toronto, Ont.

ELECTED	NAME	FROM	ADDRESS
1910	Sawtell, Edward T.....	New York	City
1916	Schwartz, Dr. Hans Jorgen.....	New York	City
		Quebec,	Que.
1908	Scott, Walter.....	New York	City
		Montreal,	Que.
1914	Scovil, E. Medley.....	New York	City
		Kingston,	N. B.
1897	Shannon, Dr. John R.....	New York	City
		Kingston,	Ont.
1909	Shibley, Fred Warner.....	New York	City
		Lennox & Addington Co.,	Ont.
1919	Shore, Wilfred.....	New York	City
		Toronto,	Ont.
1917	Short, Frederick Thomas.....	New York	City
		St. John,	N. B.
1908	Sim, John A.....	New York	City
		Woodstock,	Ont.
1906	Simmons, A. J.....	New York	City
		Montreal,	Que.
1911	Smith, George A.....	Brooklyn,	N. Y.
		Morrisburg,	Ont.
1902	Smith, J. Spencer.....	New York	City
		Sherbrooke,	Que.
1919	Sprague, Douglas.....	New York	City
		Ameliasburg,	Ont.
1902	Steeves, John F.....	New York	City
		Hillsboro,	N. B.
1917	Steeves, Dr. Simeon A.....	New York	City
		Moncton,	N. B.
1918	Stephenson, C. J.....	New York	City
		Parkhill,	Ont.
1917	Steward, Robert Bruce.....	New York	City
		Toronto,	Ont.
1916	Stewart, Duncan M.....	New York	City
1902	Stewart, Dr. George David.....	New York	City

ELECTED	NAME	FROM	ADDRESS
1919	Swales, Francis S.....	New York City	Oshawa, Ont.
1919	Tate, Alfred O.....	New York City	Peterborough, Ont.
1915	Taylor, Leslie D.....	New York City	Freetown, P. E. I.
1915	Taylor, William H.....	New York City	Freetown, P. E. I.
1899	Tench, Frederick.....	New York City	Grimsby, Ont.
1900	Thomas, John L.....	New York City	St. John, N. B.
1900	Thomson, J. McD.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Beachville, Ont.
1917	Thorne, Charles Wilmot.....	New York City	Newcastle, Ont.
1908	Thorne, Dr. Van Buren.....	New York City	Havelock, N. B.
1919	Timewell, C. A.....	New York City	Fingal, Ont.
1916	Torrington, Otto M.....	New York City	Toronto, Ont.
1919	Trenholme, George A.....	New York City	Westmount, Que.
1919	Turcot, Dr. T. G.....	New Rochelle, N. Y.	Montreal, Que.
1919	Wagner, George O.....	New York City	Toronto, Ont.
1918	Wales, Henry C.....	New York City	Cannifton, Ont.
1912	Walker, Alfred P.....	New York City	
1917	Walker, F. T.....	New York City	Moncton, N. B.

ELECTED	NAME	FROM	ADDRESS
1916	Ward, Dr. G. Harold.....	Englewood, N. J. Napanee, Ont.	
1918	Waterman, Arthur.....	East Orange, N. J. Ottawa, Ont.	
1917	Webb, George H.....	New York City St. John, N. B.	
1919	Wells, George Miller.....	New York City Hillsboro, N. B.	
1910	Westaway, Joseph B.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.	
1918	Wigmore, J. A.....	New York City Kingston, Ont.	
1916	Williams, J. B.....	New York City	
1917	Williams, William H.....	New York City Montreal, Que.	
1917	Williamson, A. E.....	Jersey City, N. J. Toronto, Ont.	
1917	Wilson, George.....	Toronto Toronto, Ont.	
1917	Winslow, Wentworth Byron.....	New York City Fredericton, N. B.	
1918	Wolhaupter, Benjamin.....	New York City Fredericton, N. B.	
1909	Yates, Charles W.....	New York City Wallaceburg, Ont.	

## NON-RESIDENT MEMBERS

ELECTED	NAME	FROM ADDRESS
1911	Acheson, Rev. Edw. Campion...	Middletown, Conn.
1916	Bezanson, Capt. Peluman.....	Newport, R. I. Mt. Denson, N. S.
1909	Champ, H. H.....	Hamilton, Can.
1909	Corby, Charles.....	Los Angeles, Cal. Belleville, Ont.
1911	Foster, George G.—K. C.....	Montreal, Que.
1898	Higinbotham, W. A.....	Montreal, Que.
1919	Japp, Sir Henry—K. B. E.....	New York City Westmount, Que.
1901	Marshall, Noel.....	Toronto, Can.
1911	Martin, Z. E.....	Chicago, Ill.
1919	McKay, John A.....	Portland, Me. Woodstock, Ont.
1908	McNaughton, James.....	Eddystone, Pa. Queensville, Ont.
1909	McQueen, A. S.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.
1912	Palmer, Dr. George B.....	Sound Beach, Conn. Dorchester, N. B.
1897	Patterson, Dr. C. J.....	Troy, N. Y. Toronto, Ont.
1918	Robins, Frederick B.....	Toronto, Can. Stroud, Ont.
1909	Turner, Albert.....	Chappaqua, N. Y.
1901	Walker, J. Harrington.....	Walkerville, Ont.
1919	Warner, Clarence Mac Donald.....	Boston, Mass. Wilton, Ont.
1918	Woods, Sir James, K. B. E.....	Toronto, Can. Woodstock, Ont.





**T**HE CANADIAN SOCIETY maintains in the Presbyterian Hospital a free bed which is available for Canadians who are unable to provide for themselves medical attendance.

Members are requested to refer deserving cases to any one of the Society's physicians, who will arrange for their admission to the hospital.



# In Memoriam

## HONORARY MEMBERS

The Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier,  
D. C. L., X. N., G. C. M. G.

## RESIDENT MEMBERS

Dr. James Douglas  
J. R. Flannery  
N. Bruce MacKelvie

## NON-RESIDENT MEMBERS

George E. Drummond







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